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[No. 17, of Vol. III.] SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1791. [Whole No. 225.]

FROM THE *(BOSTON)* COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

MR. RUSSELL,

IN examining the queſtion whether the Engliſh nation, have a right, fundamently to demoliſh their preſent form of government, it becomes neceſſary to inquire whether Mr. PAINE's aſſertion that there is no ſuch thing as an Engliſh conſtitution, be really true? This queſtion may, perhaps, in ſome meaſure affect the people of America. For if the government of Great-Britain, is an uſurpation, it may be worthy of conſideration how far we are bound by treaties, which do not reciprocally bind the inhabitants of that Iſland.

"A Conſtitution," ſays Mr. PAINE, "is not a thing in name only, but in fact. It has not an ideal, but a real exiſtence; and wherever it cannot be produced in a viſible form, there is none." Mr. PAINE ſhould have gone further, and told us, whether like a deed it muſt be written on paper or parchment, or whether it has a larger latitude, and may be engraved on ſtone, or carved in wood. From the tenor of his argument it ſhould ſeem, that he had only the American Conſtitutions in his mind, for excepting them, I believe he would not find in all hiſtory, a government which will come within his definition; and of courſe, there never was a people that had a conſtitution, previous to the year 1776. But the word with an idea affixed to it, had been in uſe, and commonly underſtood, for centuries before that period, and therefore Mr. PAINE muſt, to ſuit his purpoſe, alter its acceptations, and in the warmth of his zeal for revolutions, endeavor to bring about a revolution in language alſo. When all the moſt illuſtrious whig writers in England have contended for the liberty of their country upon the principles of the Engliſh conſtitution; when the glorious Congreſs of 1774 declared that "the inhabitants of "the Engliſh colonies in *North-America* were "entitled to certain rights by the immutable "laws of nature, *the principles of the Engliſh Conſtitution*, and the ſeveral charters or compacts," they knew very well what they meant, and were perfectly underſtood by all mankind. Mr. *Paine* ſays that "A conſtitution is to a government, what the laws, made afterwards by that government are to a court of judicature." But, when the American States, by their conſtitutions, expreſsly adopted the whole body of the *common law*, ſo far as it was applicable to their reſpective ſituations, did they adopt nothing at all, becauſe that law cannot be produced in a viſible form? No, Sir, the conſtitution of a country is not the paper or parchment upon which the compact is written, it is the ſyſtem of fundamental laws, by which the people have conſented to be governed, which is always ſuppoſed to be impreſſed upon the mind of every individual, and of which the written or printed copies are nothing more than the evidence.

In this ſenſe, Sir, the Britiſh nation have a conſtitution, which was for many years the admiration of the world; the people of America, with very good reaſon, have renounced ſome of its defects, and infirmities. But in defence of ſome of its principles, they have fought and conquered. It is compoſed of a venerable *ſyſtem* of unwritten or cuſtomary laws handed down from time immemorial, and ſanctioned by the accumulated experience of ages; and of a body of ſtatutes enacted by an authority lawfully competent to that purpoſe. Mr. *Paine* is certainly miſtaken when he conſiders the Britiſh government, as having originated in the conqueſt of *William* of Normandy. This principle of being governed by an oral or traditionary law prevailed in England eleven hundred years before that invaſion. It has continued to this day, and has been adopted by all the American States. I hope they will never aboliſh a ſyſtem ſo excellent, merely becauſe it cannot be produced in a viſible form. The conſtitution of Great-Britain is a conſtitution of *principles*, not of *articles*, and however frequently it may have been violated by tyrants, monarchical, ariſtocratical or democratical, the people have always found it expedient to reſtore the original foundations, while from time to time they have been ſucceſsful in improving and ornamenting the building.

The people of England are bound therefore by a ſocial compact now exiſting. And they have no right to demoliſh their government, unleſs it be clearly incompetent for the purpoſes for which it was inſtituted. They have delegated their whole collective power to a legiſlature, conſiſting of a king, lords and commons, and they have included even the power of altering the conſtitution itſelf. Should they abuſe this power ſo that the nation itſelf ſhould be oppreſſed, and their rights to life, liberty, and property inſtead of protection, ſhould meet with tyranny, the people would certainly be entitled to appeal in the laſt reſort to themſelves, to reſume the truſt which has been ſo unworthily betrayed, and (not to do whatever they ſhould chooſe, but) to form another conſtitution, which ſhould more permanently ſecure the natural rights of the whole community. The ſame may be ſaid of the National Aſſembly of France, who according to Mr. *Paine's* idea, are poſſeſſed of the whole collective power of the nation, and who ſeem like him to think they have a right to do whatever they chooſe. Mr. *Paine* ſays, that "the authority of the preſent aſſembly is different to what the authority of future aſſemblies will be." But if the preſent aſſembly ſhould decree that all future national aſſemblies ſhould poſſeſs the ſame power with themſelves, it would certainly be binding as an article of the conſtitution. Mr. *Paine*, indeed, will not acknowledge this, and it is the ſecond right which he denies his nation, which at the ſame time has a right to do every thing. Mr. *Paine's* ideas upon this ſubject appear to have been formed by a partial adoption of the principle upon which *Rouſſeau* founds the ſocial compact. But neither the principle of *Rouſſeau*, nor that of Mr. *Paine*, is true. *Rouſſeau* contends that the ſocial compact is formed by a perſonal aſſociation of individuals, which muſt be unanimouſly aſſented to, and which cannot poſſibly be made by a repreſentative body. I ſhall not at preſent ſpend my time in ſhewing that this is neither practicable nor even metaphyſically true. I ſhall only obſerve, that its operation would annihilate in an inſtant, all the power of the National Aſſembly, and turn the whole body of the American conſtitutions (the pride of man, the glory of the human underſtanding) into a maſs of tyrannical and unfounded uſurpations. Mr. *Paine* does not go quite ſo far, but we muſt examine whether his arguments are not equally wide from the truth. "A government, ſays he, on the principles on which conſtitutional governments ariſing out of ſociety are eſtabliſhed, cannot have the right of altering itſelf. Why not? Becauſe, if it had, it would be arbitrary." But this reaſon is not ſufficient. A nation in forming a ſocial compact may delegate the whole of their collective powers to ordinary legiſlatures in perpetual ſucceſſion, and reſerve only the right of reſiſting the abuſe of thoſe powers; and every other queſtion relative to the reſervation of powers to the nation, muſt be only a queſtion of expediency. The ſame power which the preſent national aſſembly poſſeſs in France, is by the Engliſh conſtitution, conſtantly veſted in the king and parliament of Great-Britain; and the people in both kingdoms have the ſame right to reſiſt and puniſh the abuſe of that power. Surely, Sir, the people of the United States have a conſtitution, although they have given the power of making alterations, to thoſe by whom it is adminiſtered, in conjunction with the State legiſlatures. Surely, the people of Maſſachuſetts have a conſtitution, though it provides for certain alterations by the ordinary legiſlatures, and though ſince it was formed, ſuch alterations have accordingly been made. The conſtitutions of ſeveral of the United States, are expreſsly made alterable in every part by their ordinary legiſlatures. I think there is not one of them, but admits of alterations without recurring to "the nation in its original character." Yet Mr. *Paine* will ſurely acknowledge that the American conſtitutions aroſe *out* of the people and not *over* them. His principle therefore "that a conſtitutional government cannot have the right of altering itſelf" is not true. In forming their conſtitution a nation may reſerve to themſelves ſuch powers as they think proper. They may reſerve only the unalienable right of reſiſtance againſt tyranny. The people of England have reſerved only this right. The French national aſſembly have been in ſeſſion more than two years, to make laws nominally paramount to their future legiſlatures: I ſhall hazard ſome obſervations upon this ſubject, when I attempt to follow Mr. *Paine*, through his compariſon between the French and Engliſh conſtitutions. But as the Engliſh have delegated all their power, I contend they have no right in their original character to change their form of government, unleſs it has become incompetent for the purpoſes, for which all governments are inſtituted. I am aware of the queſtion which will occur here, Who is to judge of this incompetency? and I am aware of the triumphant manner in which it may be aſked. But a triumph is not my object, and in the purſuit of truth I ſhall venture in my next number to conſider this ſubject.

PUBLICOLA.

REPORT
OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ON THE SUBJECT OF THE COD AND WHALE FISHERIES.
[CONTINUED.]

No. XII.

State of the WHALE-FISHERY in *Maſſachuſetts*, from 1771 to 1775.

PORTS from which the equipments were made.	Number veſſels fitted out annually for the northern fiſhery.	Their tonnage.	Number veſſels fitted out annually for the ſouthern fiſhery.	Their tonnage.	Number of ſeamen employed.	Barrels ſpermaceti oil taken annually.	Barrels of whale oil taken annually.
Nantucket,	65	4875	85	10200	2025	26000	4000
Wellfleet,	20	1600	10	1000	420	2250	2250
Dartmouth,	60	4500	20	2000	1040	7200	1400
Lynn,	1	75	1	120	28	200	100
Mar. Vineyard,	12	720			156	900	300
Barnſtable,	2	150			26	240	
Boſton,	15	1300	5	700	260	1800	600
Falmouth, county of Barnſtable,	4	300			52	400	
Swanzey,	4	300			52	400	
	183	13820	121	14020	4059	39390	8650

State of the WHALE-FISHERY, from 1787 to 1789, both inclusive.

Nantucket,	18	1350	18	2700	487	3800	8260
Wellfleet & other ports at Cape Cod	12	720	4	400	212		1920
Dartmouth,	45	2700	5	750	650	2700	1750
Cape-Ann,			2	350	28		1200
Plymouth,	1	60			13	100	
Mar. Vineyard,	2	120	1	100	39	220	
Boſton,	6	450			78	360	
Rocheſter and Wareham,	7	420	1	90	104	800	
	91	5820	31	4390	1611	7980	13130

True Copy.
Atteſt, JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

N. B. About one quarter of the ſpermaceti is head-matter, one quarter of which was exported to Great-Britain, the remainder manufactured into candles. The ſpermaceti oil, previous to the revolution, was moſtly exported to Great-Brtaiin. The average price in that market for five years previous to the war, about forty pounds ſterling for the ſpermaceti oil, and fifty pounds for head. The whale oil was formerly about one half exported to the French and Engliſh Weſt-India iſlands, the other half ſold in the United States. The average price of this oil, about ſeventy dollars per ton. A whale producing one hundred and twenty barrels whale oil, will generally produce two thouſand pounds bone, which was chiefly exported to Great-Britain, the price about half a dollar per pound. A whale producing fifty to ſixty barrels, will generally produce neareſt ten pounds of bone to a barrel of oil.—The average price of oil for three years paſt, as follows, viz.

Spermaceti, one hundred dollars per ton.
Whale oil, fifty dollars per ton.
Head-matter, one hundred and fifty dollars per ton.
Bone, about fifteen cents per pound.

No. XIII.

Extract from a Memorial preſented to the States General in 1775, by a Committee of the Merchants engaged in the Whale Fiſhery.

THE whale fiſhery is of great importance to Holland, as the produce yielded by the ſea may properly be conſidered as our country produce, which furniſh employ for thouſands of hands; all the apparatus being made, and the veſſels fitted out in our own country.

	Guilders.
A new veſſel from 110 to 116 feet, including anchors, cables, rigging, &c. coſt from	32 to 36000
Sixty or ſeventy lines, ſix or ſeven *ſloops*, caſks, harpoons, and other materials,	8 to 9000
Store rent, lighters, victualling, &c. for 42 to 48 men,	4 to 5000
Total,	44 to 50000

From theſe outfits the country evidently derives real advantages, whereas thoſe immediately concerned riſque their property, as has formerly been repreſented, that during a period of forty-ſeven years, fourteen millions have been loſt in this traffic, beſides the loſs ariſing from the decreaſe of capital.

(To be continued.)

A FRENCH ANECDOTE.
THE PATRIOTIC COOK.

AN ariſtocratic lady of Caen, gave out two days ago that there would be every day two covers at her table for Prieſts who had not taken the Civic Oath—her cook, hearing of the invitation of his miſtreſs, ſaid—"Let the bad Prieſts come, I will prepare for them a better feaſt than they are aware of. I ſhall write the Civic Oath on ſmall tickets, and put them up nicely in petty patees; ſo that if they have not the oath in their hearts, they ſhall have it in their bellies."

PARIS, *April* 20.

THE King of France having on Tueſday ſen'-night been obſtructed by the people in proceeding to St.Cloud,for the purpoſe of ſpending Eaſter there, the following took place in the National Aſſembly, on Tueſday laſt in conſequence of that affair.

AT two o'clock the Preſident read a letter from the King, ſtating his deſign to come to the National Aſſembly.

The King ſhortly after entered. The moſt profound ſilence took place. Every one roſe. He took his ſeat by the ſide of the Preſident. The miniſters took their ſtations beneath, and the reſt of his ſuite within the bar. There was then pronounced, with firmneſs and ſenſibility, the following—SPEECH by the KING :—

Gentlemen,

I HAVE come into the midſt of you with that confidence which I have ever teſtified in you ; you have been informed of the obſtruction which I yeſterday experienced to my departure to St. Cloud. I would not conſent that it ſhould be repelled by force, from the fear of occaſioning acts of ſeverity againſt a deceived multitude who thought they were acting in conformity to the laws, at the time they were infringing upon them. But *It behoves the nation to prove that I am* FREE : Nothing is ſo eſſential to the authority of the ſanctions and of the acceptations which I have given to your decrees. For this potent reaſon, therefore, I perſiſt in my intention of going to St. Cloud, of which the National Aſſembly will feel the neceſſity. It ſeems as if, for the purpoſe of inſtigating a faithful people, whoſe affections I have deſerved by what I have done for them, endeavours were making to inſpire them with doubts with reſpect to my ſentiments for the conſtitution.

I have accepted,and I have ſworn to maintain, that conſtitution, of which the civil conſtitution of the clergy forms a part, the execution of which I will maintain with all my power. I now but repeat thoſe ſentiments which I have often manifeſted to the National Aſſembly : It knows that my intentions and my wiſhes have no other object than the welfare of the people ; and that welfare can reſult but from an obſervance of the laws, and an obedience to all legitimate and conſtitutional authorities.

The Preſident immediately read the following anſwer :——

Sire, if the profound ſentiment with which the National Aſſembly is penetrated towards you, could poſſibly receive any increaſe, it would be from your preſence ; May your majeſty find among us, in thoſe teſtimonies of affection with which you are ſurrounded, ſome compenſation for your uneaſineſs. Inquietude is inſeparable from the progreſs of liberty—in the midſt of the cares which the good citizens take to quiet the people, alarms are circulated—threatening circumſtances unite from all quarters, and their diſtruſt returns.

Sire, you, the people, liberty, the conſtitution have but one intereſt. The cowardly enemies of the conſtitution and of liberty are likewiſe your enemies. Every heart is devoted to you. As you wiſh the welfare of the people, the people are equally ſolicitous for the welfare of their King. Let us prevent a faction too well known by its plans, its efforts, and its plots, from interpoſing between the throne and the nation, and all our wiſhes will be accompliſhed.

When you thus come, Sire, to bind more cloſely in this Aſſembly, the ties whereby you are attached to the revolution, you ſtrengthen the friends of peace and of the laws. They will tell the people that your heart is unchanged, and every uneaſineſs, every diſtruſt, will diſappear, our common enemies will be again confounded, and you will have procured for the country a new victory.

[The King's ſpeech was received with great attention and profound ſilence. The Preſident's anſwer was honored with plaudits from that part of theHouſe where the Members who belong to the *Club des Jacobins* uſually ſit: The other Members were ſilent. Whilſt his Majeſty was withdrawing, the Jacobin Members only cried *Vive le Roi;* thoſe who were known to be his particular friends did not utter a ſyllable ; they ſaid afterwards, that they were too much ſhocked at the indiſcretion of the Preſident's ſpeech, to be able to expreſs joy on the occaſion.]

APRIL 21. Order is now pretty generally reſtored, to which the conduct of the King, in diſmiſſing ſeveral obnoxious perſons from his ſervice not a little contributed.

Yeſterday after dinner he diſmiſſed the former Biſhop of Senlis, and the Cardinal de Montmorency ; and this day the majority of ariſtocrats who have hitherto ſurrounded his perſon, were all diſmiſſed, and replaced by perſons leſs objectionable. This has given much pleaſure to the people, as they now promiſe themſelves perfect ſecurity, againſt the machinations of the enemies of the conſtitution.

During the late riot, a Chaſſeur came up to the carriage of the King, and ſaid to his majeſty, that that which alarmed the people of Paris, was the confidence which he had placed in prieſts, declared enemies of the revolution, and that if he had placed it in Eccleſiaſtics who had taken the oath, the people inſtead of oppoſing his departure, would have conſidered him as their guardian angel.—M. de la Fayette ordered the chaſſeur to be taken into cuſtody, but it was not obeyed.

The ſeſſions met on the 19th to deliberate on the queſtion ſubmitted to them by the directory, and as many of them as had come to any final reſolution, when our accounts were made up, had reſolved, that his majeſty's ſpeech to the National Aſſembly appeared to have quieted the fears of the people ; there was no occaſion for conſidering the queſtions propoſed ; and that it was their duty to rely on the wiſdom of the department, for reſtoring public confidence and tranquility.

APRIL 22.

To calm the minds of the people, an addreſs from the department to the citizens of Paris, has been publiſhed. It is of ſome length—laments the late miſconduct of the people, repreſents to them the neceſſity of good order, and due obedience to the laws, juſtifies the King from the ſuſpicions entertained by the people, that he was about to deſert them—recalls to their memory the many proofs which he has given of his parental care for their welfare, and his attachment to the new conſtitution—repreſents the proper mode of redreſs of grievances, whether real or ſuppoſed, by addreſſes, petitions, deputations, &c. which are legal ſteps built upon the conſtitution itſelf. It concludes with the ſtrong neceſſity of paying due attention to this addreſs, by behaving as good citizens, if they wiſh not to ſee the late glorious revolution overturned, and deſpotiſm, anarchy, and confuſion, ſubſtituted in its place.

The following addreſs of the municipality of Paris, to the King, has alſo been publiſhed :

" Sire, the municipal officers of the capital, entruſted with the maintenance of order and public tranquility, owe to your majeſty an account of the cauſes which have diſturbed them.

" Repoſitories of the intereſts of the people, honored with their immediate confidence, it is their duty to make known to your majeſty the alarms which have agitated them. It is to fulfill this double duty, that we ſtate to your majeſty, that the people ſee with alarm the throne ſurrounded by thoſe men, who have declared themſelves their enemies, and whoſe counſels are perhaps perfidious ſuggeſtions.

" If theſe men, ſire, were friends to your perſon, they would make known to you the wiſhes of the people, if they were truly religious, they would not calumniate them to you. But, ſire, we ought to tell you, for which we have leſſons of experience, the people love the King whom theſe men deceive, the power which they abuſe, and the religion whoſe treaſures feed their idleneſs.

" Sire, we beſeech you to ſend from your palace, thoſe who, concealing the regret of their pride, under hypocritical fears, occaſion uneaſineſs in your loyal, generous ſoul, and provoke the juſt diſtruſt of a people, jealous of the heart, and of the confidence of their King.

" You have declared yourſelf, Sire, the King of the conſtitution, the reſtorer, and the guardian of French liberty. May theſe titles wnich cover you with immortal glory, be announced and proclaimed amidſt ſurrounding nations. Nothing will then be heard by you from the French people, but acclamations expreſſive of their welfare ; and their magiſtrates will come with joy to bring you teſtimonies of their gratitude. Theſe teſtimonies, Sire, we preſent you, in return for the brilliant ſtep you took yeſterday, in the midſt of the National Aſſembly. The ſentiments which you then expreſſed, were, for the nation, a new proof of your love, and a new pledge of your attachment, to the conſtitutional laws of the ſtate.

(Signed) BAILLY, Mayor.
April 20. DEJOLLY, Sec. greffier.

The following is an official anſwer which was ſent to the preceding :

To Meſſrs. the directory of the department of Paris.

" Among the different objects, gentlemen, which you have preſented for the conſideration of the King, and on one part of which his majeſty had already anticipated the wiſh which you expreſſed, (the diſmiſſal of the ariſtocrats and nonjuring clergy) he particularly attended to the deſire teſtified by the department, that he ſhould make known to foreign nations, his ſentiments in favor of the conſtitution. Theſe the King has inceſſantly manifeſted on all occaſions, by means of ambaſſadors—and to the aſſurances which has been given on his part, to the different courts of Europe, we are doubtleſs indebted for the tranquility which we have hitherto enjoyed. But his majeſty, who will ever reſpect the public opinion, and who will never heſitate to remove any doubts which may be entertained with reſpect to his ſentiments, will give orders to the ambaſſadors and miniſters of France, at foreign courts,to explain themſelves in his name, in the ſame manner as he himſelf did to the National Aſſembly. You will acknowledge, gentlemen, in this ſtep, the readineſs with which the king adopts whatever can contribute to tranquilize the minds of the people, and to remove diſtruſt and uneaſineſs.

April 21. (Signed) " DELESSART."

Yeſterday M. de la Fayette reſigned his ſituation, in conſequence of which the centry box at his door was immediately removed. Some ſoldiers, however, went voluntarily to his houſe for the purpoſe of mounting guard there, to teſtify their profound eſteem for this friend of liberty and the laws. It is feared that this reſignation will be followed by others. It is reported that the King has delayed his departure for St. Cloud, till after the holidays.

LONDON, April 26.

We cannot for a moment heſitate in ſaying, that the trade for ſlaves to Africa ought to be aboliſhed. It is diſgraceful to us as men and as Britons. It can be vindicated by no arguments ſave one, and *that* in all caſes the moſt contemptible, INTEREST—But after a diſcuſſion of two days it has been decided by a very great majority, that this traffic is *not* to be aboliſhed, a deciſion which adjuſts the diſpute for the preſent, but which we have no doubt will ſome time hereafter be reverſed ; the honor of the nation requires it, and humanity and every chriſtian principle calls loudly for it.

The time of *riſing* from a *grand* DINNER, now, is preciſely the time when our Anceſtors aroſe for *their* day.

Time was, a ſober Engliſhman would knock,
His ſervants up, and riſe by five o'clock.

The *French* call themſelves an *enlightened* People. BURKE differs with them in the term, tho he is willing to admit, that they are truly a People en *flamed*.

Preparations are, and have been long made in the modern BABYLON, for the Aunts of the French Monarch. Inviting all ranks of perſecuted *Bigots*, his HOLINESS might ſay with SHAKESPERE,

" Here is ROME, and ROOM enough."

The *Billingſgates* of PARIS, continue to manage the *chief* buſineſs in the REVOLUTION : *They* ſet up and pull down PRINCES—and the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY permit it. *Excellent Senators!*

THE FUNERAL OF M. DE MIRABEAU.

THE Citizens of Paris, as if deſirous to rival each other in their attachment, aſſembled on Monday the 4th of April, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, to pay their laſt reſpects to a patriot, whoſe memory they had already embalmed with their tears!

No ceremony was ever ſo mournful, or ſo majeſtic; the Proceſſion was as follows :

A Detachment of National Pariſian Cavalry.
A Deputation of the Matroſſes and Minors of the 60 Battalions,
With a Deputation of Invalids on the right and left.
M. DE LA FAYETTE.
The Field Officers of the National Guard.
A Deputation of the 60 Battalions of the National Guard, 60 deep.
The Muſic of the National Guard.—(The Fifes muffled, the Drums,
Kettle Drums, Cymbals, and other warlike Inſtruments,
covered with black crape, and playing a dead march.)
One hundred Swiſs Guards.
The Guards of the Prevote.
The CLERGY.
The COFFIN,
Surmounted by a Crown of Laurel, and ſurrounded by the National Guards with their arms reverſed.

(A Hearſe was provided for the occaſion, but the ſoldiers of the battalion of Grange Bateliere, of which M. de Mirabeau had been Colonel, inſiſted on the honor of carrying him to his grave, which was performed by ſixteen citizen-ſoldiers, who were relieved in rotation.)

The NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,
Eſcorted by a battalion of Veterans, and another of Children
dreſſed in the uniform of the National Guards.
The ELECTORS.
The Deputies of the 48 Sections.
The Department.
The Municipality.
The Judges of the Tribunals of Paris.
The Municipal Officers of neighbouring Towns.
The Society of the Friends of the Conſtitution.
The Miniſters of State.
The Society of 1789.
The JACOBINS.
A Detachment of Infantry,
And an Eſcort of Cavalry.

The Funeral Proceſſion, marſhalled in the manner as above detailed, occupied a ſpace of more than three miles, and proceeded, through a double line of National Guards, and an innumerable concourſe of citizens of both ſexes, all of whom evinced the ſenſe of the great calamity that had befallen the Empire, with their tears.

After a march of three hours, during which the moſt ſolemn ſilence prevailed, the proceſſion arrived at St. Euſtache.

A Sarcophagus was erected in the Choir, and all the Church was hung with black. After the uſual prayers, M. Cerutti aſcended the Tribune, and pronounced a diſcourſe, in which he conſidered M. de Mirabeau as a Politician and a Legiſlator. When recapitulating his Civic Virtues, and the ſervices he had rendered to his country, not only the Orator himſelf, but the whole audience was melted into tears! At the concluſion of his ſpeech, the proceſſion ſet out in the ſame order for the Church of St. Genevieve; having arrived there at midnight, they depoſited the body of Honore Riquetti Mirabeau in the ſame tomb with that of the illuſtrious Deſcartes, where they will both remain till the new church is prepared to receive theſe great men, whom France has reckoned worthy of National Honours!

FRANCE.

The Aſſembly of France have at length come to deliberate on thoſe great points on which alone muſt depend the excellence and permanency of their conſtitution—the reſponſibility of the executive Miniſtry, and the purity of the Legiſlative Council. On theſe capital points they ſeem to be influenced by the ſame wiſdom which has uniformly marked their proceedings. To give an idea of their ſentiments in this inſtance, we give an extract from their minutes:

The reſponſibility of Miniſters was the order of the day; and the following are the principal articles decreed.—

No order of the King can be executed, without being under-ſigned by the miniſter.

No order of the King, whether verbal or written, can protect a Miniſter from reſponſibility.

Miniſters ſhall be reſponſible,

1. For all offences committed by them againſt the ſafety of the nation, and the conſtitution of the kingdom.

2. For any attempt againſt the liberty and property of an individual.

3. For the employment of the public funds, or any diſſipations they have made or favored.

A law alſo paſſed, according to which, no member of the National Aſſembly can accept a place for a relation or friend, to be entered under four years after that Legiſlation, of which he is a Member, is diſſolved.

Every ſtep they have taken here appears to have been dictated by the genius of liberty.

PITTSBURGH, June 11.

To the account publiſhed in our laſt, of the ſkirmiſh between the party under the command of Lieutenant Buſkirk and the Indians, we are enabled to add, that a party of men went to the place the day after the battle, and got 21 wallets full of plunder, a rifle gun, and ſome other articles, which had been left by the Indians, and which was ſold for Fifty-Three Pounds.

Sunday laſt arrived here the Hon. Thomas M'Kean, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennſylvania, and the Hon. William Auguſtus Atlee, Judge of the ſaid Court, and on Monday morning opened a court of oyer and terminer and goal delivery, and a court of niſi prius, for Alleghany county; ſeveral cauſes were called over for trial, but the parties not being prepared, there was none decided on. Their honors, on Thurſday morning, proceeded to Greenſburgh, in order to hold ſimilar courts for Weſtmoreland county.

BOSTON, June 15.

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JUNE 1.

On Thurſday, on a reſolve reported by a committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives for purchaſing four hundred ſhares capital ſtock, in the bank of the United States, a very animated debate took place.

The arguments advanced by the advocates of the reſolve, were—the influence the Commonwealth muſt naturally poſſeſs in the direction of an incorporated body, who in ſome conſiderable meaſure would influence the government of the Union—the preventing this influence being placed entirely among the *Natural Ariſtocracy* of the country, i. e. men of influence and opulence, by giving the poorer citizens whoſe circumſtances prevented their poſſeſſing *perſonal* influence, that influence through the medium of the State property therein—the advantages in a *pecuniary* light, which this ſtate would reap from ſuch a diſpoſal as this of their paper and ſpecie—now lying uſeleſs in the treaſury—the manifeſtation of the good will of this ſtate to the Union, and to the eſtabliſhment of a BANK—this mode of advantageouſly employing the money of the Commonwealth, being the only one in which it could engage—that the avidity with which individuals inveſted their property in the ſtock of this bank, was a ſtrong proof of the well founded anticipation of its advantages, which had been held out—with many other reaſons which the houſe ſeemed to conſider as forcible.

Theſe were oppoſed with much ingenuity, and in reply it was ſaid, that before Maſſachuſetts engaged in any ſuch ſcheme, her own creditors ought to be paid their juſt demands——— that to counteract the influence the bank would poſſeſs over the government, by merely *purchaſing* as much of that influence as we could afford, was a very improper mode of proceeding —that being a *check* on the *Federal Government* by purchaſing the ſtock of a corporate body was not a right mean of effecting it—that if any ſuch thing as a *Natural Ariſtocracy* did exiſt, let it be pointed out, and ſuppreſſed—that if it did not, it was ridiculous to guard againſt its effects—that other proofs more flattering than this might be given the *Federal Government* of our approbation of its meaſures; and, that it was doubtful whether the ſtate could with propriety engage in ſuch an undertaking.

The queſtion, *Whether the Reſolve ſhould paſs?* was negatived by a great majority.

BALTIMORE, June 21.

In the very intereſting debate which took place in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons on the 19th of April, on the ſubject of the Abolition of the Slave Trade, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Fox, Mr. Pitt, and other members, diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their maſterly ſpeeches in ſupport of "a bill to prevent the farther importation of African Negroes into the Britiſh Plantations." Mr. Pitt, on this occaſion, ſaid, "*That every principle that could bind a man of honour and of conſcience, would impel him to give the moſt powerful ſupport he could to the motion for the abolition.*"

After a long and moſt important debate on the Slave-Trade, in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, on the 20th April, at half paſt 3 o'clock the houſe began to divide.

NEWBURYPORT, June 8.

A ſubſcription is now ſet on foot for building a bridge over the river Merrimac, a little above this town—The expence is eſtimated at five thouſand pounds, which is divided into two hundred ſhares. It is already brought to a certainty that ſubſcribers will not be wanting—and the utility of ſuch a bridge, in this part of the country, is ſo obvious, as to render it altogether unneceſſary to comment on the ſubject.

NEW-HAVEN, June 15.

By a letter from Trinidada, to a gentleman in this city, dated May 4th, there is a confirmation of the account, of the fire at that place; which broke out on the night of the 30th of April—the damage is eſtimated at 30,000l. ſterling.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE SMILE.

SONNET TO CAROLINE.

HAST thou not ſeen upon ſome night ſerene,
The ſilver moon with ſmiling radiance beam—
Illume the grove—enliven every ſtream—
And add new charms to every lovely ſcene?

So charming CAROLINE thy angel-ſmile
On day or night unequall'd joy beſtows,
Does the ſad breaſt of grief and pain beguile,
And ſtays the tear which elſe forever flows.

In thy ſoft ſmile the ſoul of ſweetneſs lives,
That grace, which ſhines exalted over art—
Which ſpeaks the friendly and the feeling heart,
And ev'ry virtuous wiſh and tranſport gives.
Then lovely CAROLINE thy ſmile repeat;
I fear not there the *poiſon of deceit.*

HENRY.

Philadelphia, June 25.

Extract of a letter from St. Pierre (Martinique) *of 1ſt May*, 1791.

"By a decree of the National Aſſembly the port of Trinity on the windward ſide of this iſland is open to Americans without limitation as to time; that of Fort Royal, the Governor with conſent of council has thought proper to declare free until after the hurricane months—it is his opinion as well as moſt men here, that in the interim, the planting intereſt will obtain a decree of the nation for its remaining open."

His Excellency JOSIAH BARTLETT is re-elected Preſident of the State of New-Hampſhire.

The conſtitution of that State is ſhortly to be reviſed purſuant to one of its articles.

Monday laſt Capt. Beatty of the federal troops, marched from New-Brunſwick with a company of near an hundred men, completely equipped; ſeveral companies of regulars are alſo on their march from Maſſachuſetts. The force in the Weſtern country will very ſhortly be more reſpectable than any heretofore ſent to that quarter.

The proſpect of a great crop of grain is as favorable as has been known for many years; this will add to the numerous bleſſings we enjoy, a reduction in the price of bread.

A melancholy event happened in Cumberland County, New-Jerſey, laſt week; a number of perſons went into the water to bathe, when the four following were drowned, viz. Mrs. Bacon, Miſs Huſted, Mr. Peter Coddington, and Mr. William M'Creaff. The men loſt their lives in attempting to ſave the women.

By a letter from Wexford, Ireland, ſigned by one of their moſt eminent phyſicians, the account of a mortal, contagious diſtemper reſembling a plague, which it was ſaid raged in Wexford, is declared to be entirely built on miſconception and miſinformation—no uncommon diſorder having made its appearance there.

Arthur Erwin, Eſq. late of Bucks County, in this State, while peaceably ſitting with ſundry other perſons in the houſe of Daniel Macafee, in Luzerne County, was killed by being ſhot, by a perſon unknown. 700 dollars reward is offered for bringing the perpetrator to juſtice.

By the will of the late John Weſtley, he diſpoſes of almoſt all his property in charitable donations.

Few men have entered the haven of an honeſt popularity on a fuller tide of general applauſe, than the preſent Governor of New-Jerſey. The addreſſes preſented on his election have been numerous, and from almoſt all the corporate bodies and aſſociations of the ſtate, couched in terms of uncommon reſpect, attachment and affection.

SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. Wilberforce, in the Houſe of Commons, on the 18th of April laſt, made the following motion:

"*That the Chairman be directed to move for leave to bring in a "bill for preventing the further importation of African Negroes into "the Britiſh Colonies and Plantations.*"

And ſupported it by a very able ſpeech, which was followed by an intereſting debate.

The houſe divided at four o'clock, when there appeared for Mr. Wilberforce's motion

Ayes	88
Noes	163
Majority againſt the abolition	75

A ſtatement in a late London paper intended to inforce the importance of the queſtion reſpecting the abolition of the ſlave trade, ſtates the preſent value of the ſlaves in the Britiſh iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, to be 18,491,955l.—[The ſlaves in all the iſlands are eſtimated at forty pounds each, except in Bermuda, where they are computed to be worth forty-five pounds]—And the value of the property in the Britiſh Weſt-India iſlands 36,810,305l. The preſent value of the property in the Britiſh Sugar Colonies, is ſtated to be 70,000,000.

The citizens of Charleſton (S. C.) are zealouſly and ſucceſsfully purſuing their plan of ſubſcribing to the Bank of the United States.

Subſcriptions in New-York, Boſton, and other parts of the Eaſtern States, are made with great rapidity; ſo that there is not the leaſt ſhadow of a doubt to ſuppoſe, that if the ſhares were much more numerous than they are, they could not all be filled even in leſs time than the law preſcribes.

One *firm* in this city has received *domeſtic* orders to ſubſcribe for fifty ſhares.—and as to foreign ſubſcriptions, there is every reaſon to ſuppoſe they will be to a very great amount.

The Royal Society of London, having received from Mr. Churchman his *Magnetic Atlas*, have politely acknowledged the receipt of the ſame, and returned the author their thanks, by their Secretary.

At a public commencement held on Thurſday laſt, in the College-Hall of this city, for conferring degrees of Doctor of Medicine, the following mentioned gentlemen were approved of viz.

JAMES BLUNDEL, of Delaware.
SAMUEL FOREMAN CONOVER, of New-Jerſey.
HAST HANDY, of Maryland.
JAMES GRAHAM, and GEORGE PIEFFER, of Philadelphia.

The number of perſons employed in the different branches in the cotton manufactory in England, are eſtimated at about 375,000; in the iron branches about the ſame number; and in the ſilk, and other weaving fabrics, upwards of one million.

It is ſaid that upwards of 40,000 men in arms attended the funeral of the great Mirabeau.

The PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, the 22d ult. on his return from the Southward, paſſed through Columbia, the preſent ſeat of government of South-Carolina—where the gentlemen of Columbia, Granby Winnſboro', Camden, Stateſburgh, Bellville and Orangeburgh, and the vicinity of thoſe places, waited on him. At four o'clock he ſat down to a FARMER'S DINNER, at which were preſent 153 ladies, and as many gentlemen. Nothing could exceed the pleaſure of the ſcene. Among the toaſts given were the two following:

America's beſt infant—Miſs Aſſumption and her Sponſors.
The Magnificent Aloe of America.

The latter after the Preſident had retired.

An addreſs was preſented by Commodore Gillon, at the requeſt of the gentlemen preſent, which was replied to in the uſual ſtrain of urbanity—and on the 24th the Preſident purſued his route.

It muſt afford pleaſure to every federal patriot when he obſerves with what ſincere, what heartfelt delight the citizens of this confederated republic, from New-Hampſhire to Auguſta in Georgia, recognize their obligations, and expreſs their love and veneration to the Preſident of the United States; and with what unequivocal marks of attachment they reſer on every proper occaſion to that government over which he preſides.

Among the many inſtances of reſpect and attention to THE MAN *who unites all hearts*, during the tour to the Southward, the inhabitants of the village of Saliſbury have peculiarly diſtinguiſhed themſelves—the account publiſhed in our laſt exhibits ſeveral pleaſing and affecting novelties in their arrangements to receive the illuſtrious traveller—their addreſs breathes a truly reſpectful, manly, and federal diſpoſition of mind—and the toaſts given at the entertainment are replete with ingenuity, loyalty and ſentiment.

This village is about 200 miles from the Atlantic, and in a county which according to the cenſus lately taken, contains upwards of 20,000 inhabitants.

It has been the fate of France to loſe one of thoſe few extraordinary men whoſe names are deſtined to occupy a diſtinguiſhed place in hiſtory, and whoſe death could have power at ſuch an eventful period to intereſt the paſſions of Europe. The eyes of Mirabeau were cloſed before he could behold his regenerated country completely emerged from the chaos of anarchy. Death, which uſually diſarms the fierceſt rancour of enmity, will not impoſe ſilence on his detractors, for he has wounded them too deeply. But a poſterity too remote to be reached by the petty ſlander of the day, will regard only that gigantic mind, which burſting from obloquy, ſeized as its natural ſtation, the firſt place in the greateſt ſcene that has been hitherto acted on the theatre of the world. *Eng. paper.*

Died, on Thurſday, Doctor JOHN JONES, aged 63—a very eminent Phyſician and Surgeon of this city.

Monday morning laſt died, in the city of Burlington, JOHN STORY, Eſq. a native of Boſton, Maſſachuſetts. A gentleman who ſuſtained a good character as an Officer in the late American army—as a late Commiſſioner of the United States, in Pennſylvania—and as a citizen. He was eminent for his calmneſs and ſerenity of mind, under a long and languiſhing illneſs.

The death of this worthy man is ſincerely regretted by all who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance.

His funeral was attended the day following by a number of the moſt reſpectable citizens of that place.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞ The Editor requeſts an interview with GUARINI.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Schooner Alexandria,	Stewart,	Aux-Cayes,
——— Friendſhip,	Welſh,	Charleſton,
Brig Ceres,	Cheeſman,	Boſton,
——— Lucretia,	Atkins,	St. Croix,
——— Mary,	Stone,	Cadiz,
——— Molly,	Miles,	Madeira,
——— Planter,	Poole,	St. Croix,
——— Hector,	Baker,	Port-au-Prince,
——— Newton,	Hawkins,	St. Croix,
Snow Fanny,	Withall,	Havre-de-Grace,
Ship Jeanie,	Rogers,	London.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	17/6	17/8	pr. £.	88⅓ pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	9/8	9/9		48¾ do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	9/8	9/9		48¾ do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	16/6			82½ do.
Indents	9/8	9/9		48¼ do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	13/	15/6.		

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

T E A S,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.

Of the firſt quality—by retail,

No 19,

Third-Street, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.

☞ LOTTERY TICKETS,

New-Haven Wharf, to commence drawing 13th September,
Maſſachuſetts Semi-Annual, 2d Claſs, 13th October,
may be had as above.

Intelligence-Office,

In FOURTH-STREET, second Door below Market-Street.

FRANCIS WHITE

BUYS and Sells on Commiſſion all kinds of Public Securities and Paper Monies.

Tranſacts buſineſs for thoſe who have claims on the United States, or againſt either of the States, particularly for the Officers, Soldiers and Mariners, and others who have ſerved in or about the late American Army, or for their legal Heirs, Adminiſtrators, Attornies, &c.

Certificates and ſuch Paper Monies furniſhed for country people and others, who have to make payments to the Pennſylvania Loan or Land Offices, as will paſs equal to ſpecie, and their warrants, patents, &c. paſſed through the different offices.

Money borrowed or loaned, and diſcounts procured for bills, bonds, and notes of hand, with or without depoſits.

Houſes, Farms, Lands, Lots, bought and ſold, and Houſes, Rooms, Boarding and Lodging, rented or ſet, or procured for Strangers or others.

Reputable Characters of either ſex, and of any profeſſion, out of Place, may hear of Employ—and Families, Merchants, Travellers and others, be ſupplied with ſuitable domeſtics.

Thoſe at a diſtance who may addreſs on either the above ſubjects, their letters being poſt paid, will be duly attended to, by

FRANCIS WHITE.

Philad. June 22, 1791. (ep tf)

A FINE CHANCE FOR A YOUNG PRINTER.

FOR SALE,

A Printing Preſs and Types,

together with the right of publiſhing a PAPER, in good repute, the ſubſcribers to which are continually increaſing—The preſent number of its patrons is between ſeven and eight hundred. The types conſiſt of BURGEOIS, PICA, and a ſufficient quantity of larger letter to diſplay advertiſements to advantage. The ſituation is in the interior part of MASSACHUSETTS, in the centre of a populous and thriving community, and within 17 miles of an excellent Paper-Mill, where paper of every quality and ſize may always be had on ſhort notice. Perhaps no country paper on the continent has a larger ſhare of Advertiſements than the one offered for ſale. A very conſiderable profit alſo accrues from the ſale of Blanks of all kinds, which are much uſed in the place—from the publication of Hand-Bills, &c. &c. It is a good ſituation, alſo, for a ſmall Book-Store—and it is ſuppoſed the Book-Binding buſineſs might be carried on in the ſame place to advantage.

For further particulars, enquire of JOHN FENNO, at his Office, No. 69, High-Street, between Second and Third-Streets, Philadelphia. (1aw 8w)

Public Notice is hereby given,

to all whom theſe preſents ſhall come, or in any wiſe concern, That JAMES GARDNER, late of Wilmington, North-Carolina, deceaſed, did make four promiſſory notes payable to SAMUEL JACKSON, of Philadelphia, Merchant, all bearing date the 19th July, 1785, one for three hundred and ſeventy-one pounds, payable in ſix months—one for ſeven hundred and forty two pounds, in nine months—one for ſeven hundred and forty pounds, in twelve months—and one for ſeven hundred and forty-five pounds thirteen ſhillings and three-pence, in fifteen months, amounting in the whole to two thouſand five hundred and ninety-eight pounds thirteen ſhillings and three-pence, and payable in produce at Wilmington:—Which ſaid notes have been aſſigned by the ſaid Samuel Jackſon to THOMAS MACKIE and Co. and JAMES HOOD, Merchants, Philadelphia, and have ſince, in the life-time of the ſaid Gardner, by him been accounted for and paid in part to the amount of two thouſand and forty-ſeven pounds fifteen ſhillings and ſix-pence, to the ſaid THOMAS MACKIE, and Co. in proof of which the ſubſcribers have ſufficient vouchers.

Theſe are therefore to caution all perſons from purchaſing ſaid notes as they will not be taken up.

THOMAS WRIGHT,
ROBERT SCOTT,
M. R. WILLKINGS, } Executors.

Wilmington, North-Carolina, 27th May, 1791. (e. p. 3 m.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

MAY 30, 1791.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are entitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the 4th day of March, 1791, and which will become due on the 4th day of September enſuing, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the States reſpectively, under the uſual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment muſt be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1ſt. The certificate given by the ſtate, ſpecifying that the perſon poſſeſſing the ſame is in fact an invalid, and aſcertaining the ſum to which as ſuch he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B came before me, one of the Juſtices of the county of in the ſtate of and made oath that he is the ſame A. B. to whom the original certificate in his poſſeſſion was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the ſtate to be recited) That he ſerved (regiment, corps or veſſel) at the time he was diſabled, and that he now reſides in the and county of and has reſided there for the laſt years, previous to which he reſided in

In caſe an invalid ſhould apply for payment by an attorney, the ſaid attorney, beſides the certificate and oath before recited, muſt produce a ſpecial letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of ſtate of do hereby conſtitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my penſion for ſix months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, and ending the fourth day of September of the ſame year.

Signed and ſealed
in the preſence of } *Witneſſes.*

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the invalids died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By command of the Preſident of the United States,

H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

☞ *The Printers in the reſpective States are requeſted to publiſh the above in their newſpapers, for the ſpace of two months.*

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the* Intereſt, *and for the tranſfer of the* principal *of public debt, agreeable to the Rules eſtabliſhed in the Treaſury Department: Alſo Blanks for abſtracts of Certificates, to be ſold by the Editor.*

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by
SAMUEL ANDERSON,
Cheſnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL

Lottery Tickets,

Claſs SECOND, to be had at the ſame place.

May 28, 1791. (eptf)

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the enſuing Fall,

THAT large, elegant and convenient HOUSE, in which the ſubſcriber now lives, ſituate in Elizabeth-Town, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, within 16 miles of the city of New-York. It is finiſhed in the very beſt manner, and peculiarly convenient for a gentleman with a large family. The Lot contains about four acres of land—the Garden is large, well laid out, and ſtocked with a good aſſortment of fruit. For further particulars, enquire of WILLIAM BRADFORD, Eſq. in Philadelphia, JOHN PINTARD, Eſq. in New-York, or the Subſcriber on the Premiſes.

June 11, 1791. (1aw3w) ELIAS BOUDINOT.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subſcriber, who ſerved a regular apprenticeſhip to the buſineſs of VENDUE-MASTER, under Mr. GEORGE KELLY, has juſt opened an OFFICE in the Borough of NORFOLK, Virginia, in a good and convenient Houſe, ſituated near the County Wharf, where he is in hopes of giving general ſatisfaction to all thoſe that may be pleaſed to favor him with their commands.

JOHN H. HALL.

Norfolk, Virginia, April 21, 1791. (1 ep 7w)

CONTRACT,

For erecting BRIDGES over the HACKINSACK and PASSAICK Rivers, between Powles-Hook and Newark, in the State of New-Jerſey.

THE Commiſſioners appointed by an act of the legiſlature of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, to erect bridges over the Hackinſack and Paſſaick rivers, having obtained the neceſſary ſurveys, are now ready to receive propoſals for performing the ſame; and offer the following conditions for the conſideration of ſuch as may be inclined to contract:

The ſituation of the bridge acroſs the Hackinſack river, will be at one of the following ſtations, as ſhall be hereafter determined moſt eligible.

1ſt. At the place where the preſent ferry is eſtabliſhed, where the width of the river is 1448 feet.

Depth at the eaſtern ſhore, 8 feet 8 inches.
Do. weſtern ſhore, 8 11
Greateſt depth, 25 4

2d. At a place more northerly, called Douw's Ferry, where the width of the river is 846 feet.

Depth at the eaſtern ſhore 19 feet 10 inches.
Do. weſtern ſhore 12
Greateſt depth 35 8

The ſituation of the bridge acroſs the Paſſaick river, will be at one of the three following ſtations, as ſhall be hereafter determined moſt eligible.

1ſt. At the place where the preſent ferry is eſtabliſhed, where the width of the river is 676 feet.

Depth at the eaſtern ſhore 8 feet 6 inches,
Do. weſtern ſhore 9 6
Greateſt depth 17

2d. At a place more weſterly, called Beef-Point, where the breadth of the river is 799 feet.

Depth at the eaſtern ſhore 11 feet,
Do. weſtern ſhore 4 5 inches,
Greateſt depth 13 4

3d. At a place ſtill more northerly, called Hedden's dock, in the town of Newark, where the width of the river is 526 feet.

Depth at the eaſtern ſhore 4 feet 5 inches,
Do. weſtern ſhore 10 8
Greateſt depth 15 11

The bridges are to be conſtructed on the principles of thoſe erected over Charles, Myſtick, and Beverly Rivers in the State of Maſſachuſetts, with a draw to admit a free paſſage for veſſels with fixed ſtanding maſts, not leſs than twenty-four feet wide, to be placed in ſuch part of the bridges as ſhall be determined moſt convenient for the navigation of the river, with piles or blocks on each ſide of the entrance of ſuch draw, as ſhall be judged ſufficient to aid veſſels in paſſing through. Alſo, one lamp on each ſide of the draw, to be lighted every night from ſunſet to ſunriſe, during the continuance of the leaſe.

The bridges are to be built with ſuch piles, timber, ſcantling, and plank, as ſhall render them perfectly ſubſtantial and ſecure in the opinion of the commiſſioners, and are to be of a ſufficient height to protect them againſt the tides, which riſe at ordinary tides from 5 to 6 feet, and at ſpring tides from 8 to 10 feet. They are to be 31 feet in breadth, viz.

Allowance for carriage way, 20 feet.
Do. for foot walks, railed off on each ſide, 4 feet each, 8 feet.
Do. for balluſtrades, 1 foot each, 2 feet.
Do. for hand-rails for do. 6 inches each, 1 foot.—Total, 31 feet.

The ſides of the bridges to be ſecured with ſtrong balluſtrades, after the manner of the bridge between Boſton and Charleſtown.

The bridges and draws are to be kept in conſtant repair, and at the expiration of the leaſe are to be ſurrendered in good order, agreeably to the act.

The following are the terms which the commiſſioners are authoriſed to offer to contractors:

A leaſe of the excluſive privilege of the bridges for a period not exceeding 99 years, with a toll equal to three-fourths of the preſent rates of ferriage.

From as accurate an eſtimate as could poſſibly be obtained, the actual receipts of the ferries for a medium of five years laſt paſt, amount to twelve hundred pounds, New-Jerſey currency, per annum, three-fourths of that ſum will conſequently produce an immediate income of 900 pounds per ann. This may fairly be eſtimated as the ſmalleſt profit that can be calculated upon. The advancing population of the United States, the increaſing intercourſe between the two cities of New-York and Philadelphia, the facility which the conſtruction of theſe bridges will give to travelling, the eaſy communication thereby offered with the ſtate of New-York, on the weſtern ſide of the Hudſon, are all important circumſtances, which muſt neceſſarily tend rapidly to accumulate the profits of the bridges. The commiſſioners are moreover authorized by law to raiſe four thouſand pounds to be applied towards making cauſeways and laying out proper roads connected with the bridges, and have a lottery now on foot for that purpoſe. As ſoon as the places ſhall be determined on where the bridges are to be fixed, and the contracts for erecting them are executed, the roads and cauſeways will be immediately undertaken.

Such perſons therefore as may be inclined to contract on the above principles, will be pleaſed to ſend in their terms ſealed, within three months from this date, to WILLIAM MAXWELL, Eſq. in New-York, ſpecifying the ſhorteſt period of leaſe for which they will undertake to erect the ſaid bridges, together with proper ſecurity for performing the ſame.

SAMUEL TUTHILL,
JOHN NEILSON,
ROBERT KEMBLE,
WILLIAM MAXWELL,
JOHN PINTARD } Commiſſioners.

Newark, State of New-Jerſey, April 22, 1791. 1 w. 3m.

MATTHEW M'CONNELL,

In CHESNUT-STREET, No. 66,

BUYS and SELLS all kinds of THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNION; has frequently occaſion to NEGOCIATE INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANGE—and will receive Orders for making SUBSCRIPTIONS to the BANK of the UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, March 30, 1791. (96 tf)

[☞ All perſons concerned will be pleaſed to take notice that the following advertiſement has been varied from that publiſhed in our paper of the 23d of March.]

Treaſury Department.

MARCH 22, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the firſt Monday in September next incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations, which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December, 1792, both days incluſive, at the places, and within the diſtricts herein after mentioned, viz.

At any place or places, betwixt Yorktown in the ſtate of Pennſylvania and Fort Pitt, and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intoſh on the River Ohio, and at Fort M'Intoſh.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort M'Intoſh and the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and at the mouth of the River Muſkingum.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and up the ſaid River to the Tuſcarowas, and at the Tuſcarowas, and thence over to the Cayoga River, and down the ſaid River to its mouth.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the ſaid River Scioto.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of Scioto River, and the mouth of the great Miami, at the mouth of the great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids, on the Falls of the Ohio, and at the ſaid Rapids.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the great Miami, up the ſaid Miami, to and at Piquetown, and thence over to the Miami Village, on the river of the ſame name which empties into Lake Erie.

At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio, to the mouth of the Wabaſh, thence up the ſaid Wabaſh to Poſt St. Vincennes, at Poſt St. Vincennes, and thence up the ſaid river Wabaſh, to the Miami village, before deſcribed.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Wabaſh river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or places, on the eaſt ſide of the river Miſſiſippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami Village.

At any place or places, from the Miami Village to Sanduſky, and at Sanduſky, and from Sanduſky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places, betwixt Venango and Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf, betwixt Le Beuf and Preſq'Iſle, at Preſq'Iſle, and betwixt Preſq'Iſle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places, on the route from Fort Pitt, to the mouth of Cayoga river, by the way of Big Beaver creek.

At any place or places, on the eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the river Margot incluſively.

At any place or places, from the ſaid river Margot, to the river Yazous incluſively.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the river Teneſee, to Ocochappo or Bear creek, on the ſaid river incluſively.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other diſtricts, not ſpecified in theſe propoſals, the price of the ſame to be hereafter agreed on, betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles. viz. One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a jill of rum, brandy or whiſky,
One quart of ſalt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of ſoap,
One pound of candles, } per. 100 rations.

ALSO, That Propoſals will be received at the ſaid office until the firſt Monday in September next, incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December, 1792, both days incluſive, at Springfield, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, and the Poſt of Weſt-Point, in the ſtate of New-York,

The rations to be ſupplied, are to conſiſt of the ſame articles as are above mentioned.

ALSO, That propoſals will be received at the ſaid office, until the 1ſt Monday in September next incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations, which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the 1ſt day of January to the 31ſt day of December, 1792, both days incluſive, at the places, and within the diſtricts hereinafter mentioned.

At the poſt on the river Saint Mary, at preſent commanded by Capt. Henry Burbeck.

At the poſt on the river Altamaha, at preſent commanded by Capt. John Smith.

At the poſt on the river Oconee, at preſent commanded by Capt. Joſeph Savage.

At the poſt on the river Apalachee, at preſent commanded by Capt. Michael Rudolph.

At any place or places from the Rock Landing on the Oconee, up to the mouth of the main ſouth branch of the ſaid river, from the ſaid mouth up to the ſource of the ſaid main ſouth branch, and from thence to the Currahee mountain.

At any other place or places within the ſtate of Georgia which may hereafter be occupied as permanent poſts by any troops of the United States.

And for rations deliverable on the march to ſuch future poſts.

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities as that there ſhall at all times, during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at each of the ſaid poſts, for the ſpace of at leaſt two months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the ſame articles, as are abovementioned.

It is to be underſtood in each caſe, that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation is claimed.

The contracts for the above ſupplies will be made either for *one* year, or for *two* years, as may appear eligible. Perſons diſpoſed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propoſitions ſo as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The propoſals may be made for the whole of the above poſts together, or ſeparately for Springfield, for Weſt-Point, for Yorktown, and the ſeventeen places following it, and for the poſts in Georgia; and they muſt ſpecify the loweſt price per ration, for prompt payment.

☞ *The Printers who have publiſhed the above advertiſement, are requeſted to reprint it with the alterations.*